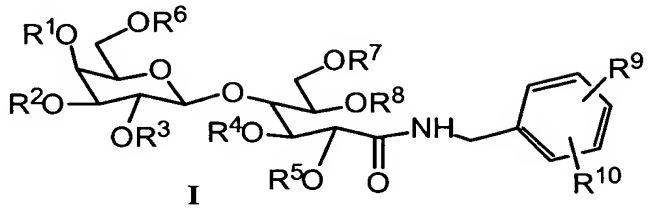
**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS**:

1. A compound of formula I having the structure



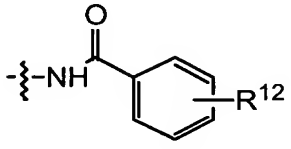
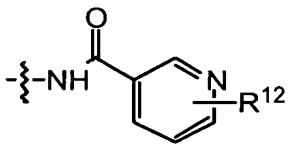
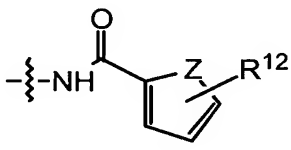
I

wherein

$R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$, $R^7$, and $R^8$ are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl, or $-SO_3H$;

$R^9$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{10}$ is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,


, 
, or 
;

Z is O or S;

$R^{11}$ is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of $R^{10}$, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{12}$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

$R^{13}$ is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein

$R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$, $R^7$, and $R^8$ are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms or $-SO_3H$;

Z is O;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The compound according to claim 2, wherein

$R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$, $R^7$, and $R^8$ are each, independently, acetyl or $-SO_3H$;

$R^{10}$ is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$,

$R^{13}$ is hydrogen, or acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The compound of claim 1 which is:

a) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

b) *N*-Benzyl-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

c) *N*-(4-Nitro-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

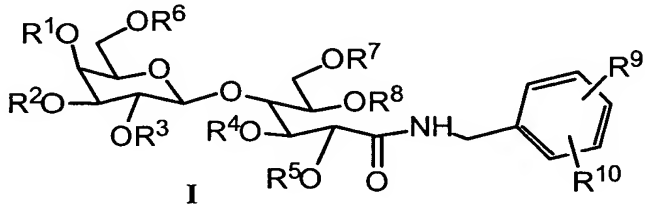
d) *N*-(4-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

e) *N*-(3-Amino-benzyl)-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

f) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-acetyl-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

g) *N*-[3-(Acetylamino)-benzyl]-octa-*O*-sulfo-lactobionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A method of treating or inhibiting hyperproliferative vascular disorders in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



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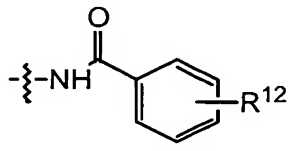
wherein

$R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$, $R^7$, and $R^8$ are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl, or $-SO_3H$;

$R^9$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{10}$ is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,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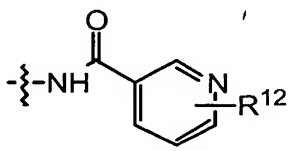
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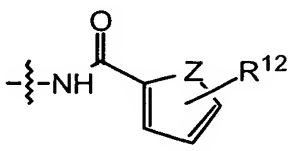
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Z is O or S;

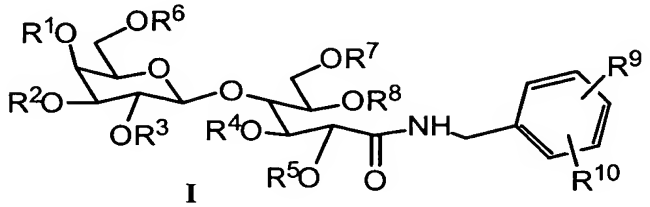
$R^{11}$ is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of $R^{10}$, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{12}$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

$R^{13}$ is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. A method of treating or inhibiting restenosis in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



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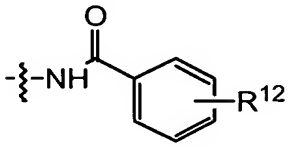
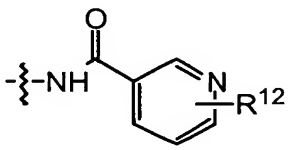
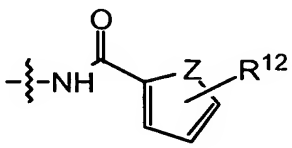
wherein

$R^1$, $R^2$, $R^3$, $R^4$, $R^5$, $R^6$, $R^7$, and $R^8$ are each, independently, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl, or $-SO_3H$;

$R^9$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{10}$ is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,


, 
, or 
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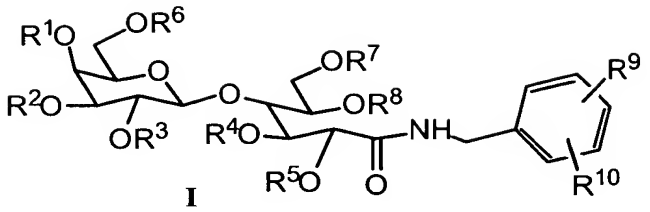
$R^{12}$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

$R^{13}$ is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the restenosis results from a vascular angioplasty procedure, vascular reconstructive surgery, or organ or tissue transplantation.

8. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a malignant tumor, sarcoma, or neoplastic tissue in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



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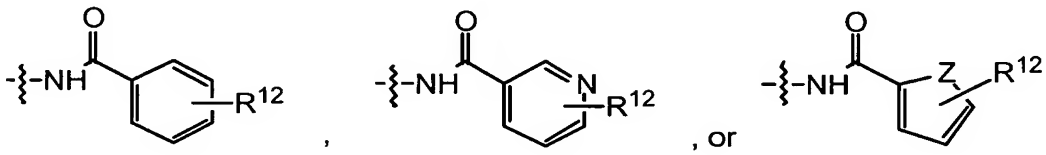
$R^9$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{10}$ is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,



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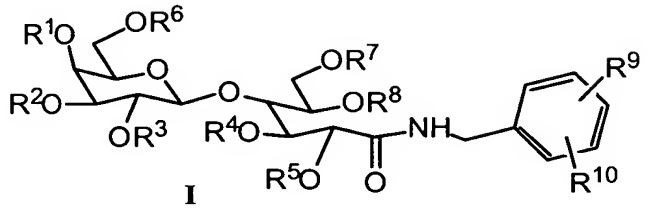
$R^{13}$ is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula I having the structure



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wherein

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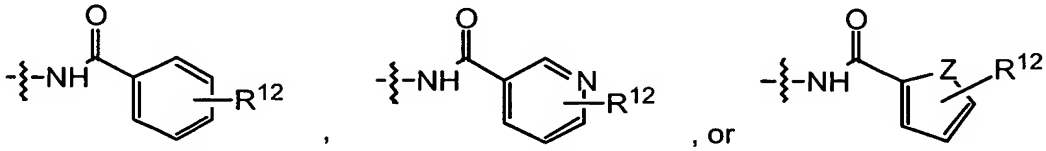
$R^9$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

$R^{10}$ is hydrogen, $-NO_2$, $-NHR^{11}$, $-NHR^{13}$, $-N(R^{13})_2$, $-NCH_3R^{13}$, $-NHCO_2$alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety contains 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamide of 1 to 4 carbon atoms,



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$R^{12}$ is hydrogen, CN, $NO_2$, halo, $CF_3$, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

$R^{13}$ is hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.